

the eyes, and a spot near anterior angles of vertex black. Pronotum with two central lineate black spots, a similarly coloured semicircular spot at centre of basal margin, and the incisures blackish. Mesonotum with two tooth-like spots at centre of anterior margin, followed by a smaller spot on each side, a slender broken lateral fascia, and a spot near each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation black. Abdomen above castaneous, shaded with black, and greyishly pilose. Abdomen beneath and legs ochraceous; a broad subapical annulation to anterior femora, the anterior and intermediate tarsi, and the bases and apices of the tibiæ black.

Tegmina pale greenish opaque for more than half their length, remaining area obscure hyaline where the venation is fuscous; the transverse veins at the bases of the second, third, fifth, seventh, and eighth apical areas are narrowly infuscated; two small fuscous spots in upper ulnar area, some narrow and obscure discal fuscous markings and a series of small fuscous spots near the apices of the longitudinal veins to the apical areas. Wings pale greenish, with the venation and almost the basal half blackish.

The width of the head, including the outer margins of the eyes, is a little more than that of the base of the mesonotum; the lateral angles of the pronotum are broadly and angularly produced.

Long. ♀ 41 millim.; exp. tegm. 115 millim.

Hab. Nossi-Bé Island.

XIII.—Notes on Two Genera of Coreidæ found in Madagascar. By W. L. DISTANT.

IN the last published part of the 'Revue d'Entomologie,' tome xi. p. 264, Dr. Bergroth has continued his criticisms on the writings of his colleagues who study the order Rhynchota. Much of this criticism is valuable, some unfortunately is misleading; for excessive criticism is as open to error as is too prolific description. Amongst other proposed corrections is the statement that my genus *Parabrachytes* "est identique au genre *Odontorrhopala* *, Stål." I should be very glad to adopt this opinion of Dr. Bergroth but for the following distinctive characters, which he strangely appears to have quite overlooked or forgotten when he wrote: "Les seules différences sont offertes par les antennes . . . et par le rostre."

* Dr. Bergroth has altered the spelling of this generic name; as proposed by Stål it was "*Odontorrhopala*."

Odontorhopala.

Pronotum with the lateral angles produced in foliaceous lobes.

Abdomen strongly and abruptly dilated, especially at the fourth segment in both sexes.

First joint of the antennæ longer than the second.

Parabrachytes.

Pronotum with the lateral angles moderately prominent and angularly rounded.

Abdomen moderately and regularly dilated in both sexes.

First joint of the antennæ shorter than or subequal in length to the second.

Other points of difference, but of a minor nature, are to be found in the structure of the incrassated apices to the second joint of the antennæ.

I am now able to add the description of what appears to be a second species to the genus *Odontorhopala*.

Odontorhopala Bergrothi, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *O. callosa*, Stål, but differing from the description of that species by the following characters:—The clavus is not black, but concolorous with the corium; the second joint of the antennæ is not black, but is ochraceous, with the apical incrassated portion only black, and the sixth as well as the fifth segment of the abdomen is outwardly toothed.

Other characters not mentioned by Stål are as follows:—The pronotum, clavus, and corium are not only coarsely punctate, many of the punctures being black, but the lateral expanded angles of the pronotum are ornamented with small black tubercles on their upper surface which are continued in a more obsolete manner across the disk. The spinous tubercles to the femora and first joint of the antennæ are pale greyish in hue.

Long. 20 millim.; max. abd. exp. 10 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 millim.

Hab. Madagascar, Fianarantsoa.

XIV.—*On the Physiology of the Rattle of Crotalus durissus.*

By A. E. FEOKTISTOW, M.D.*

IN June 1887 I received ten living specimens of *Crotalus durissus*, which I have since been able to observe closely. Owing to want of a sufficient quantity of suitable food (the

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